# **PIRAMID**

# A Quantitative Risk-based Approach to Integrity Maintenance Planning and Design Optimization for Offshore Pipelines

Mark Stephens C-FER Technologies Inc. Edmonton, Canada

## Background to the PIRAMID Project

#### A Multi-year Joint Industry Program

#### Sponsors

- BC Gas Utility
- Enbridge Inc. (Interprovincial)
- Foothills Pipe Lines
- Kinder Morgan (KN Energy)
- Southern California Gas
- TransCanada Pipelines
- Gas Research Institute
- Canadian Geological Survey
- U.S. Minerals Management Service





# Program Goal

### **Develop Models and Software to:**

- Make optimal maintenance decisions
  - Ensure acceptable risk levels
  - At the lowest possible cost
- Explain rationale behind decisions
  - Internally within company
  - Externally to regulators and the public





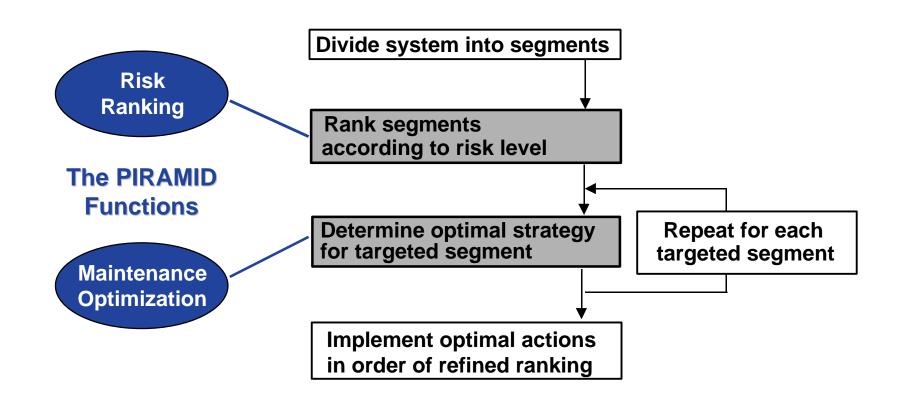
### Issues To Be Addressed

- What is the operating risk associated with the pipeline in its present state
- What effect would each candidate maintenance strategy have on the operating risk
- What is the lowest cost maintenance option that meets acceptable safety & environmental constraints





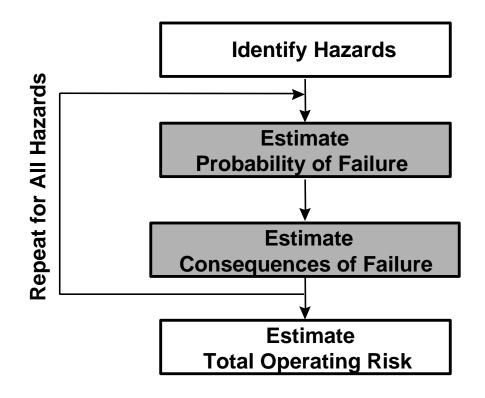
## **PIRAMID Functions**





# Risk Ranking

#### For each Segment in System

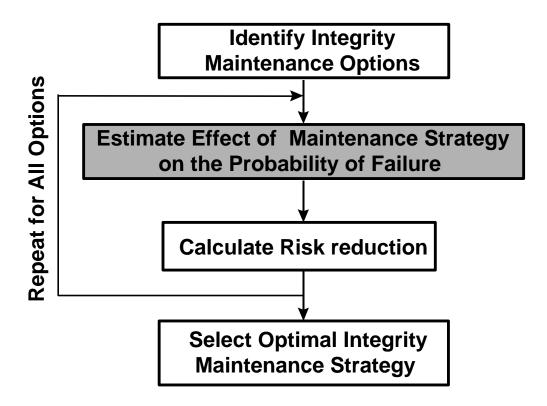






# Maintenance Optimization

#### For each Targeted Segment







## PIRAMID Features

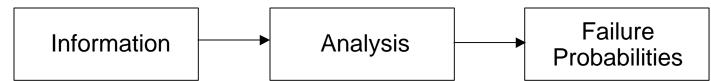
- Quantitative approach
- Extensive use of engineering models
- Calculates total risk
  - financial
  - safety
  - environmental
- Validated by real pipeline data





## **Probability Estimation Approaches**

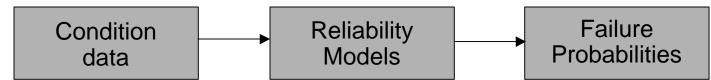
#### General



#### Adjusted historical failure rate method



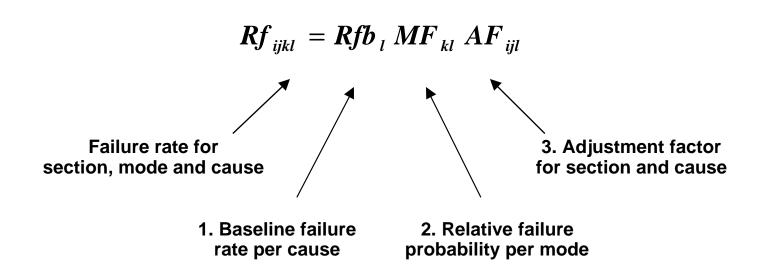
#### Structural reliability method





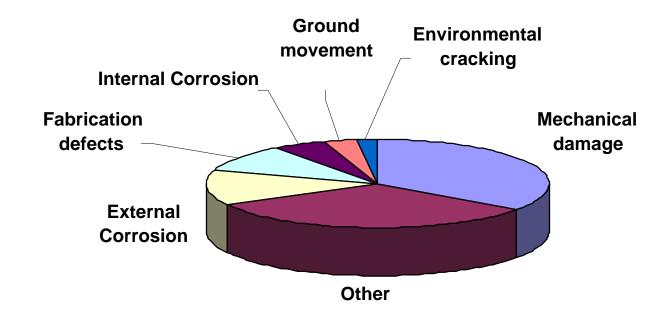


## Adjusted Historical Failure Rate Method





# Baseline Failure Rates by Cause







# Failure Rates by Mode

Failure Cause	Mode Factor		
	small leak	large leak	rupture
Metal Loss Corrosion	???	???	???
Mechanical Damage	???	???	???
Ground Movement	???	???	???
Cracks	???	???	???
Other Causes	???	???	???





# Probability Adjustment Factors

#### E.g. - for External Corrosion

$$AF = f(A,t,T)F_{SC}F_{CP}F_{CT}F_{CC}$$
Adjustment factor

Coating condition factor

Coating type factor

Cathodic protection factor

Operating temperature

Soil corrosivity factor





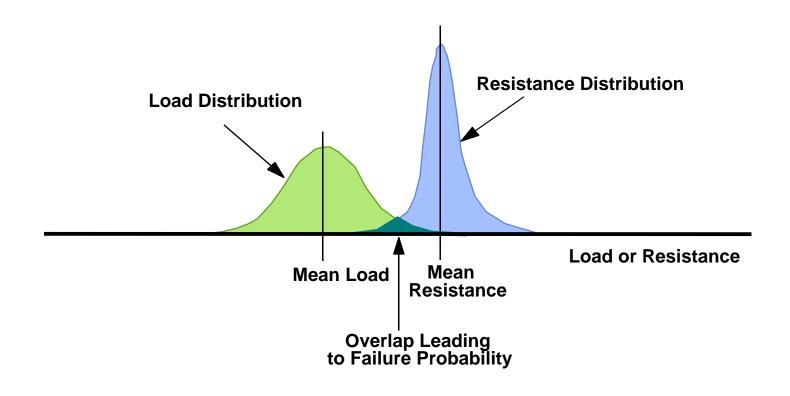
# Adjusted Failure Rates - Summary

- Simple models utilizing
  - Statistical data
  - Engineering analysis
  - Judgment
- Suitable for segment ranking





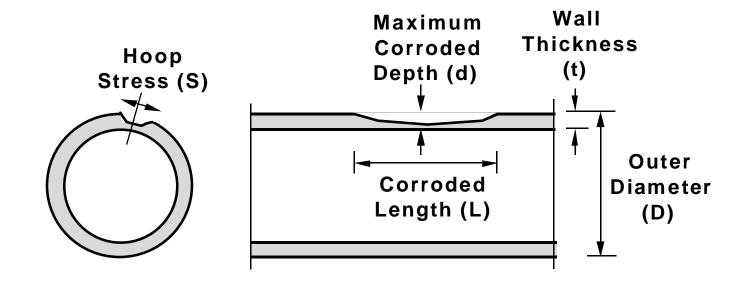
# Structural Reliability Approach







# Application to External Corrosion

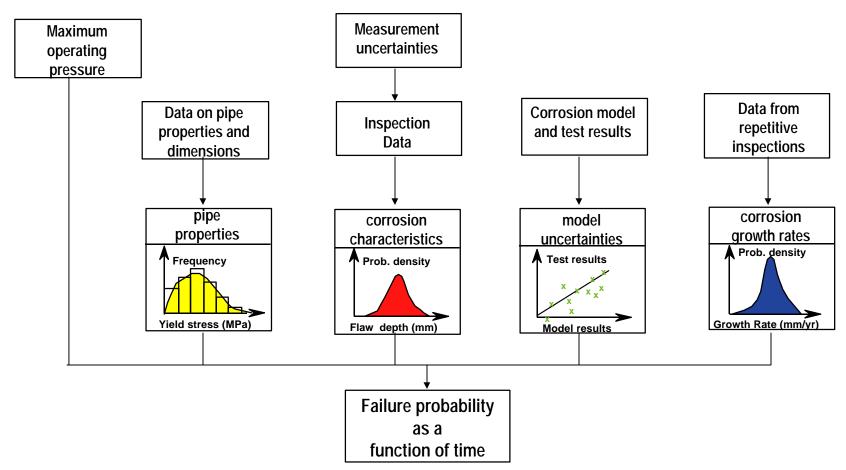


Failure rate / km = No. Defects per km x Failure probability per defect





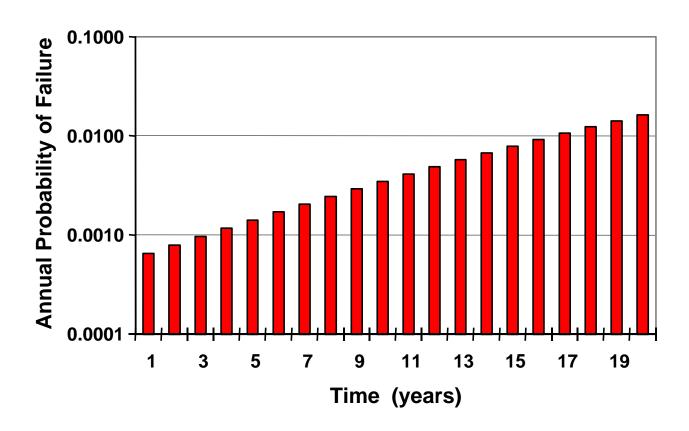
# Failure Probability per Defect







## Probability of Failure Versus Time







## Effect of Maintenance

#### Mitigation philosophy

Find and eliminate defects before they reach critical size

#### Maintenance options

- Inspection and repair
- Hydro-testing

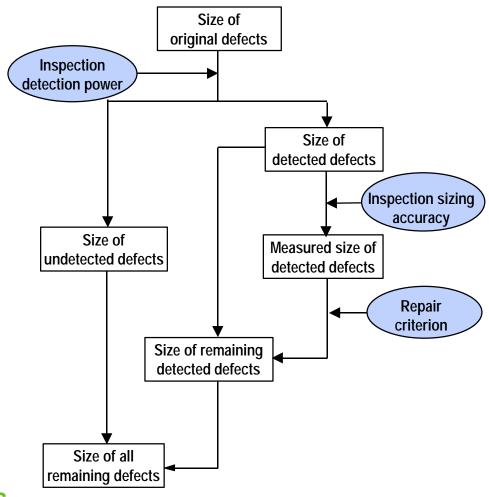
#### Maintenance impact

- Reduce number of defects per unit line length
- Shift defect size distribution toward smaller values





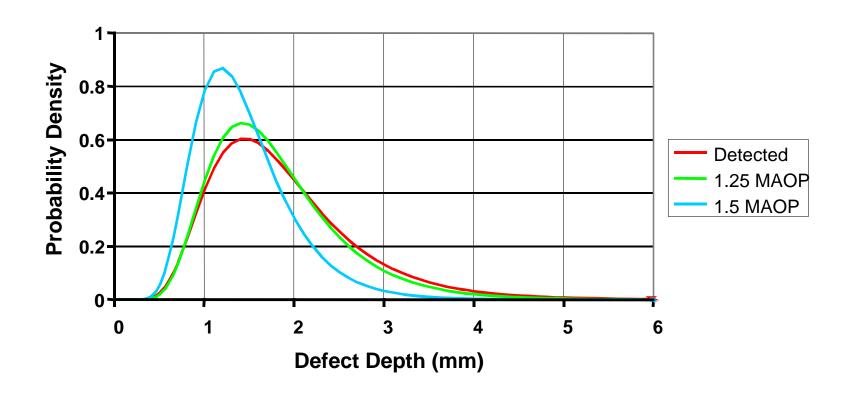
# Quantifying Effect of Maintenance





technology creates advantage

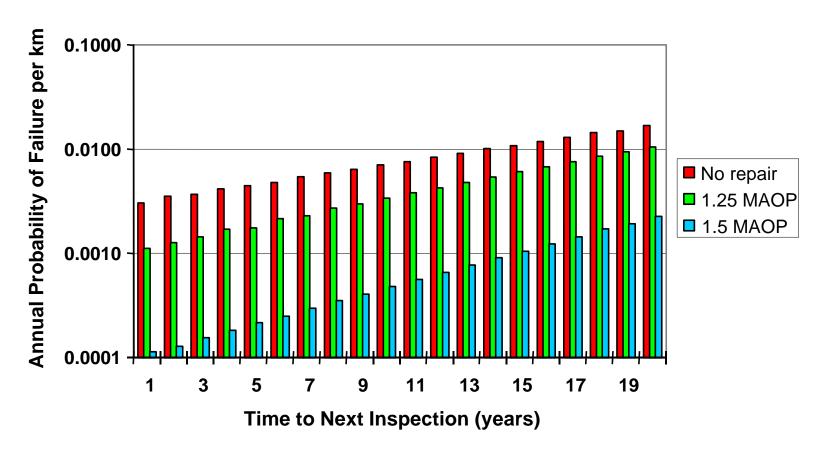
## Modified Defect Size Distributions







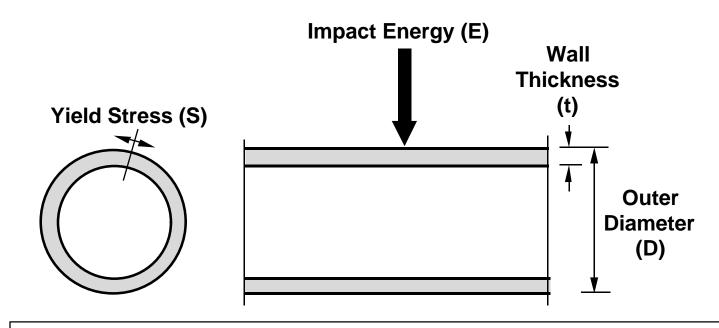
# Effect on Probability







## Application to Mechanical Damage

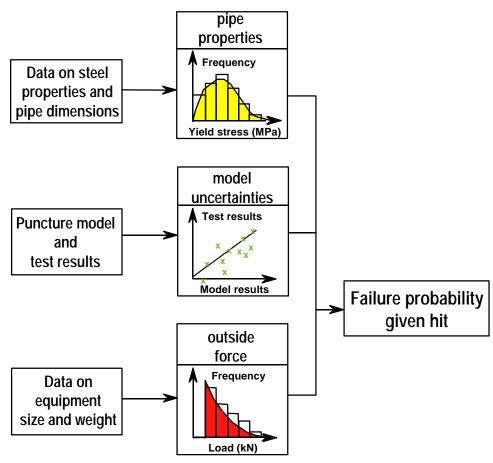


Failure probability = (No. line hits)  $\times$  (Failure probability per hit)



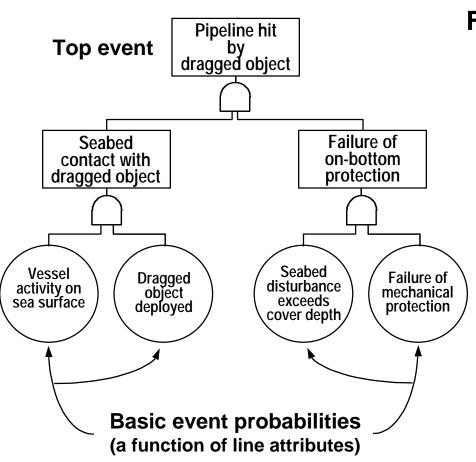


## Probability of Failure Given Hit

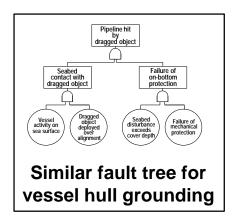




# Frequency of Line Hits



# Fault Tree Model (inductive logic)







## Effect of Maintenance

#### Mitigation philosophy

Prevent potential line hits

#### Example prevention options

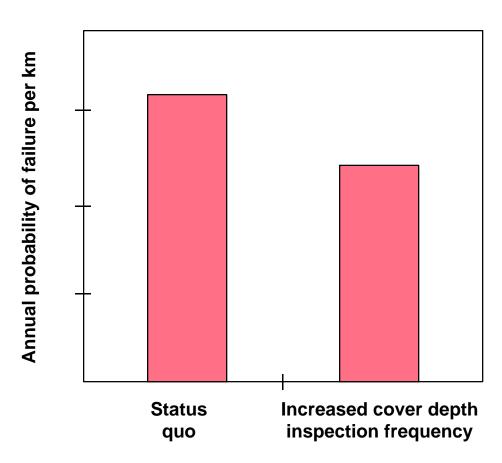
- Enhance awareness of pipeline location
- Modify cover depth inspection frequency
- Increase pipeline burial depth
- Introduce mechanical protection

#### Prevention Impact

- Modify fault tree basic event probabilities
- Reduce hit probability



# Effect on Failure Probability







### Structural Reliability Approach - Summary

- Calculate failure probability from
  - Structural behaviour models
  - Line and ROW information
    - Defect information (corrosion / SCC/ cracks / dent-gouges)
    - External forces (ground movement / mechanical damage)
- Suitable for maintenance optimization





## Consequence Estimation Approach

#### **Consequence measures**

<u>Category</u> <u>Measure</u>

Financial impact → Dollars

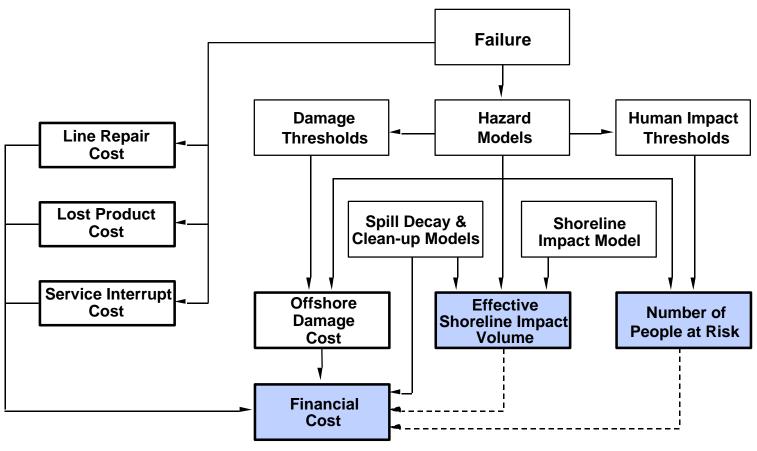
Public safety impact → Number of people at risk

Environmental impact -> Effective residual spill volume





# Consequences of Pipeline Failure



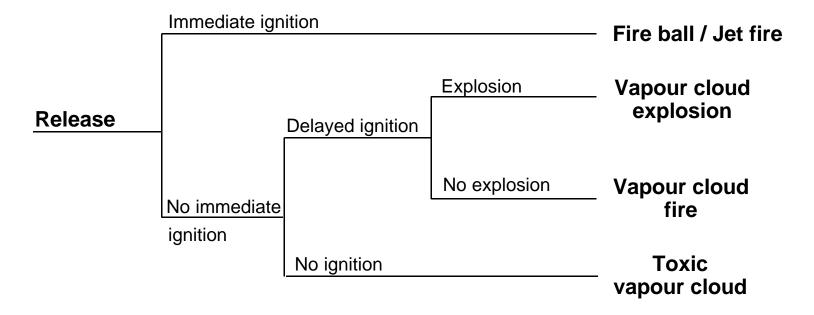




## Consequence Analysis

#### **Consequences of Acute Release Hazards**

Step 1 - Use event tree analysis (logic model) to estimate relative likelihood of all conceivable release hazards



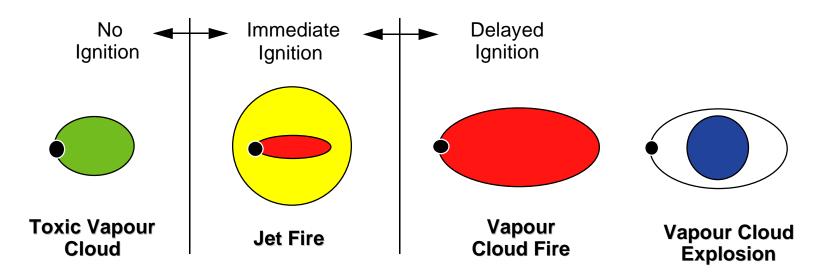




## Consequence Analysis

#### **Consequence of Acute Release Hazards**

Step 2 - Use hazard characterization models to estimate size of affected areas



Step 3 - Estimate offshore damage cost

(no. involved structures & vessels x property value)

Estimate number of people at risk

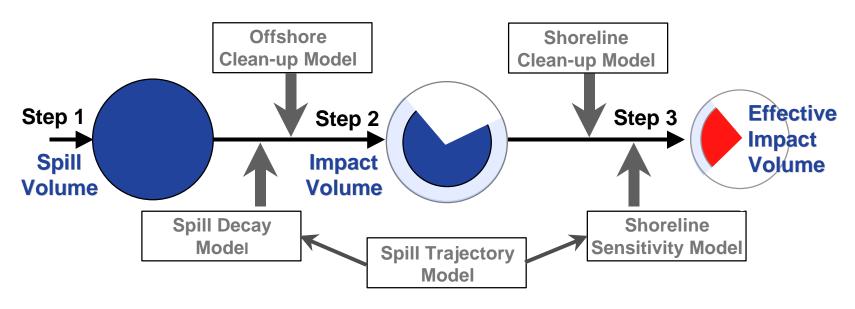
(no. involved structures & vessels x crew size)

C-FER Technologies Inc.



## Consequence Analysis

#### **Long-term Consequences of Product Release Hazard**



Step 4 - Assess clean-up costs
Estimate degree of natural resource damage



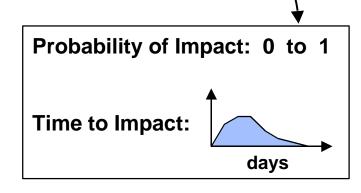


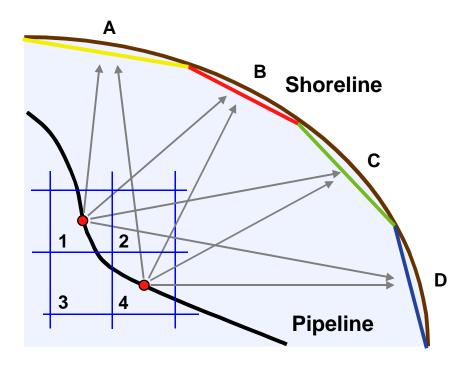
## Spill Trajectory Model

#### **Trajectory Analysis Results**

#### **Shoreline**

Panuch Zone Tanuch Zone Tanuch





**Spill Trajectory Analysis** 





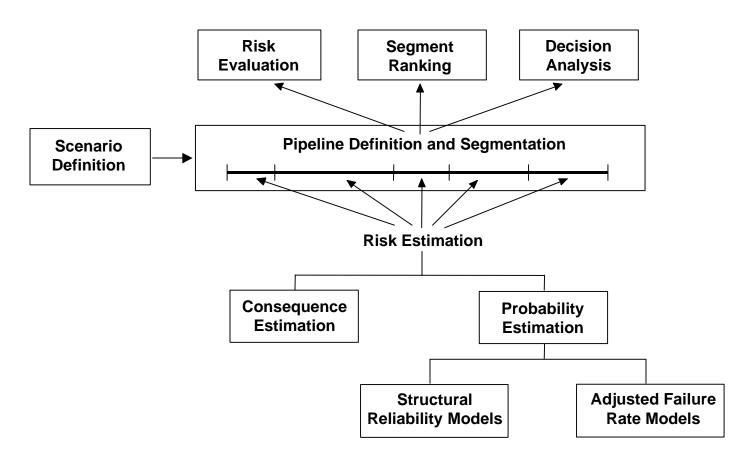
## Software







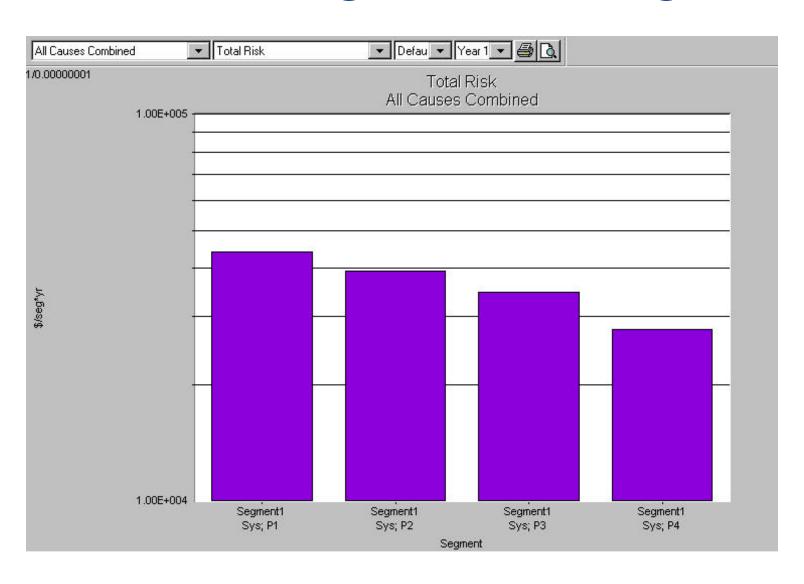
## PIRAMID Structure



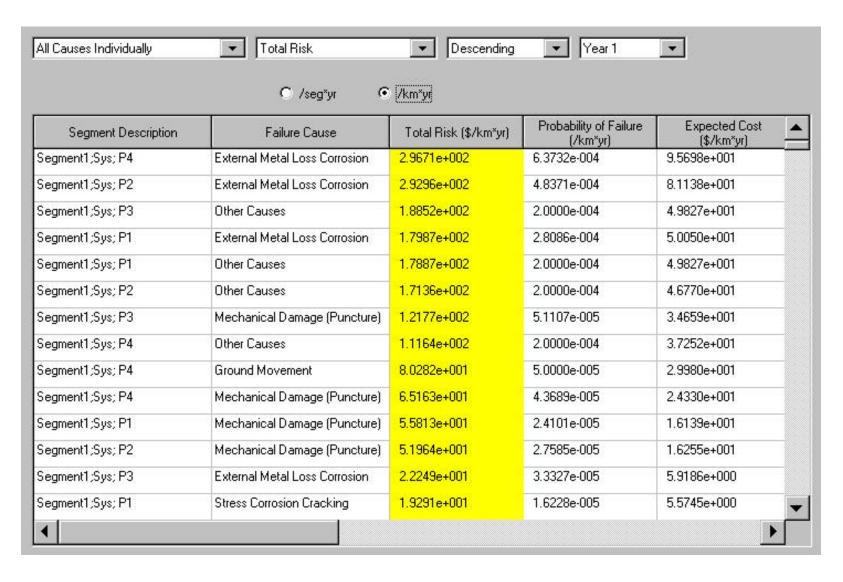




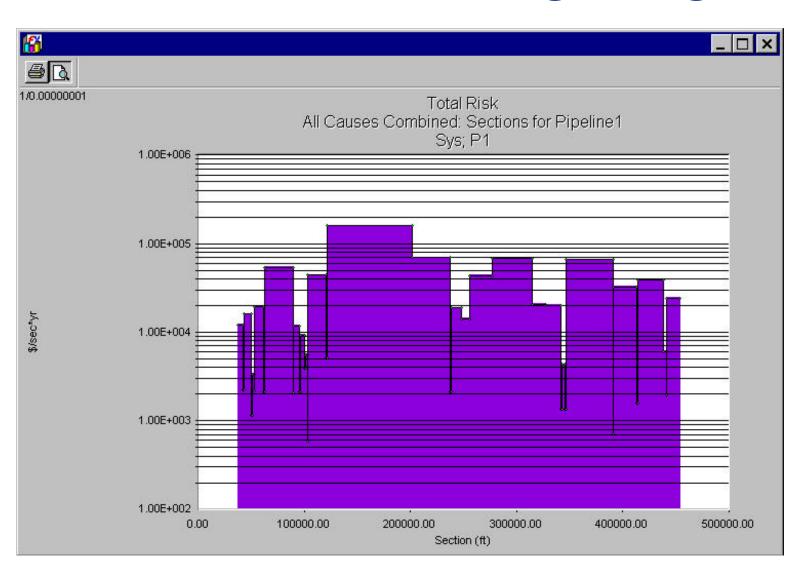
# Segment Ranking Chart



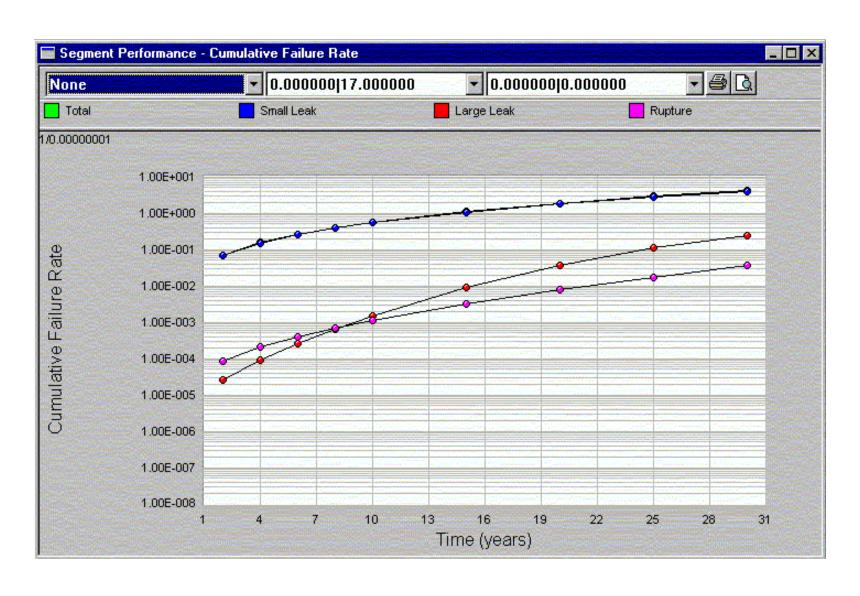
# Segment Ranking Table



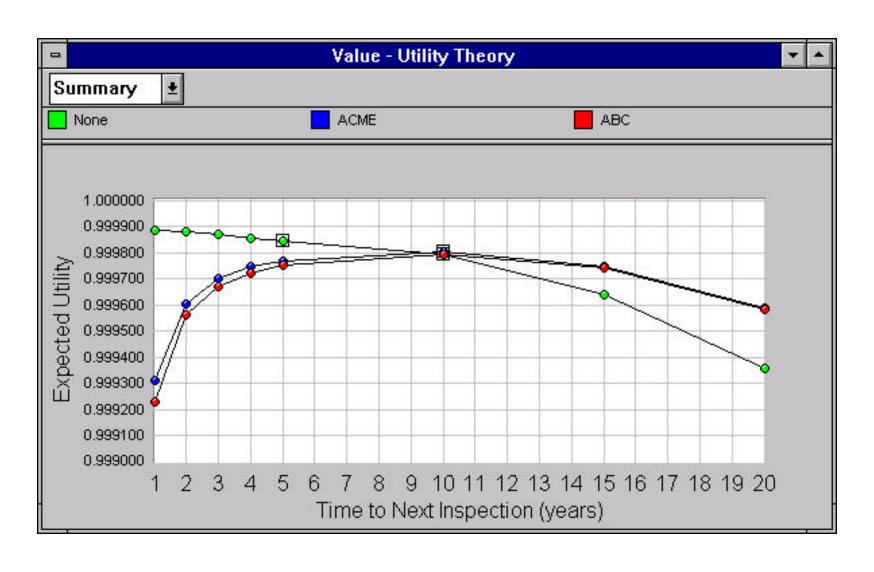
# Risk Variations Along a Segment



#### Failure Rate Versus Time



## Decision Analysis - Utility Chart



# Summary

- Comprehensive user-friendly approach for risk-based integrity maintenance planning
- Quantitative and objective methodology
  - Historical incident data
  - Analytical models for
    - pipeline failure prediction
    - release hazard characterization
  - Pipeline condition data
- Benefits
  - Generates line-specific risk estimates
  - Quantifies the impact of maintenance actions
  - Identifies minimum cost solutions



